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General Assembly

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**Sixty-fourth session**
**First Committee**
Agenda item 91
**Developments in the field of information and telecommunications in the context of international security**

**Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Brazil, Chile, China, Cuba, Ethiopia, Haiti, India, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Madagascar, Mali, Myanmar, Nicaragua, Russian Federation, Serbia, Sudan, Turkmenistan, Uzbekistan, Viet Nam and Zimbabwe: draft resolution**

# Developments in the field of information and telecommunications in the context of international security

*The General Assembly*,

*Recalling* its resolutions 53/70 of 4 December 1998, 54/49 of 1 December 1999, 55/28 of 20 November 2000, 56/19 of 29 November 2001, 57/53 of 22 November 2002, 58/32 of 8 December 2003, 59/61 of 3 December 2004, 60/45 of 8 December 2005, 61/54 of 6 December 2006, 62/17 of 5 December 2007 and 63/37 of 2 December 2008,

*Recalling also* its resolutions on the role of science and technology in the context of international security, in which, inter alia, it recognized that scientific and technological developments could have both civilian and military applications and that progress in science and technology for civilian applications needed to be maintained and encouraged,

*Noting* that considerable progress has been achieved in developing and applying the latest information technologies and means of telecommunication,

*Affirming* that it sees in this process the broadest positive opportunities for the further development of civilization, the expansion of opportunities for cooperation for the common good of all States, the enhancement of the creative potential of humankind and additional improvements in the circulation of information in the global community,

*Recalling*, in this connection, the approaches and principles outlined at the Information Society and Development Conference, held in Midrand, South Africa, from 13 to 15 May 1996,



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*Bearing in mind* the results of the Ministerial Conference on Terrorism, held in Paris on 30 July 1996, and the recommendations that it made,[1]

*Bearing in mind also* the results of the World Summit on the Information Society, held in Geneva from 10 to 12 December 2003 (first phase) and in Tunis from 16 to 18 November 2005 (second phase),[2]

*Noting* that the dissemination and use of information technologies and means affect the interests of the entire international community and that optimum effectiveness is enhanced by broad international cooperation,

*Expressing its concern* that these technologies and means can potentially be used for purposes that are inconsistent with the objectives of maintaining international stability and security and may adversely affect the integrity of the infrastructure of States to the detriment of their security in both civil and military fields,

*Considering* that it is necessary to prevent the use of information resources or technologies for criminal or terrorist purposes,

*Noting* the contribution of those Member States that have submitted their assessments on issues of information security to the Secretary-General pursuant to paragraphs 1 to 3 of resolutions 53/70, 54/49, 55/28, 56/19, 57/53, 58/32, 59/61, 60/45, 61/54, 62/17 and 63/37,

*Taking note* of the reports of the Secretary-General containing those assessments,[3]

*Welcoming* the initiative taken by the Secretariat and the United Nations Institute for Disarmament Research in convening international meetings of experts in Geneva in August 1999 and April 2008 on developments in the field of information and telecommunications in the context of international security, as well as the results of those meetings,

*Considering* that the assessments of the Member States contained in the reports of the Secretary-General and the international meetings of experts have contributed to a better understanding of the substance of issues of international information security and related notions,

*Bearing in mind* that the Secretary-General, in fulfilment of resolution 58/32, established in 2004 a group of governmental experts, which, in accordance with its mandate, considered existing and potential threats in the sphere of information security and possible cooperative measures to address them and conducted a study on relevant international concepts aimed at strengthening the security of global information and telecommunications systems,

*Taking note* of the report of the Secretary-General on the Group of Governmental Experts on Developments in the Field of Information and

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[1] See A/51/261, annex.

[2] See A/C.2/59/3 and A/60/687.

[3] A/54/213, A/55/140 and Corr.1 and Add.1, A/56/164 and Add.1, A/57/166 and Add.1, A/58/373, A/59/116 and Add.1, A/60/95 and Add.1, A/61/161 and Add.1, A/62/98 and Add.1 and A/64/129 and Add.1.

Telecommunications in the Context of International Security, prepared on the basis of the results of the Group's work,[4]

1. *Calls upon* Member States to promote further at multilateral levels the consideration of existing and potential threats in the field of information security, as well as possible measures to limit the threats emerging in this field, consistent with the need to preserve the free flow of information;

2. *Considers* that the purpose of such measures could be served through the examination of relevant international concepts aimed at strengthening the security of global information and telecommunications systems;

3. *Invites* all Member States to continue to inform the Secretary-General of their views and assessments on the following questions:

(a) General appreciation of the issues of information security;

(b) Efforts taken at the national level to strengthen information security and promote international cooperation in this field;

(c) The content of the concepts mentioned in paragraph 2 above;

(d) Possible measures that could be taken by the international community to strengthen information security at the global level;

4. *Requests* the Secretary-General, with the assistance of a group of governmental experts, to be established in 2009 on the basis of equitable geographical distribution pursuant to General Assembly resolution 63/37, to continue to study existing and potential threats in the sphere of information security and possible cooperative measures to address them, as well as the concepts referred to in paragraph 2 above, and to submit a report on the results of this study to the Assembly at its sixty-fifth session;

5. *Notes with satisfaction* the holding, in Geneva in November 2009, of the first session of the group of governmental experts established by the Secretary-General and the intention of the group to convene three more sessions in 2010 in order to fulfil its mandate as specified in resolution 63/37;

6. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its sixty-fifth session the item entitled "Developments in the field of information and telecommunications in the context of international security".

[4] A/60/202.

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Sixty-fourth session
First Committee
Agenda item 96 (v)
**General and complete disarmament: transparency and confidence-building measures in outer space activities**

**Armenia, Austria, Belarus, Belgium, Brazil, Bulgaria, Chile, China, Costa Rica, Croatia, Cuba, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Guatemala, Hungary, Iceland, Indonesia, Ireland, Italy, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Mongolia, Myanmar, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Norway, Pakistan, Poland, Portugal, Republic of Moldova, Romania, Russian Federation, Serbia, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sudan, Sweden, Switzerland, Syrian Arab Republic, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Turkey, Turkmenistan, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Uruguay, Uzbekistan, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of) and Viet Nam: draft resolution**

## Transparency and confidence-building measures in outer space activities

*The General Assembly*,

*Recalling* its resolutions 60/66 of 8 December 2005, 61/75 of 6 December 2006, 62/43 of 5 December 2007 and 63/68 of 2 December 2008,

*Reaffirming* that the prevention of an arms race in outer space would avert a grave danger to international peace and security,

*Conscious* that further measures should be examined in the search for agreements to prevent an arms race in outer space, including the weaponization of outer space,

*Recalling*, in this context, its previous resolutions, including resolutions 45/55 B of 4 December 1990 and 48/74 B of 16 December 1993, which, inter alia, emphasize the need for increased transparency and confirm the importance of confidence-building measures as a means conducive to ensuring the attainment of the objective of the prevention of an arms race in outer space,

*Recalling also* the report of the Secretary-General of 15 October 1993 to the General Assembly at its forty-eighth session, the annex to which contains the study



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by governmental experts on the application of confidence-building measures in outer space,[1]

*Noting* the constructive debate which the Conference on Disarmament held on this subject in 2009, including the views expressed by Member States,

*Noting also* the introduction by the Russian Federation and China at the Conference on Disarmament of the draft treaty on the prevention of the placement of weapons in outer space and of the threat or use of force against outer space objects,

*Noting further* the presentation by the European Union of a draft code of conduct for outer space activities,

*Noting* the contribution of Member States which have submitted to the Secretary-General concrete proposals on international outer space transparency and confidence-building measures pursuant to paragraph 1 of resolution 61/75, paragraph 2 of resolution 62/43 and paragraph 2 of resolution 63/68,

1. *Takes note* of the reports of the Secretary-General containing concrete proposals from Member States on international outer space transparency and confidence-building measures;[2]

2. *Invites* all Member States to continue to submit to the Secretary-General concrete proposals on international outer space transparency and confidence-building measures in the interest of maintaining international peace and security and promoting international cooperation and the prevention of an arms race in outer space;

3. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its sixty-fifth session a final report with an annex containing concrete proposals from Member States on international outer space transparency and confidence-building measures pursuant to resolutions 61/75, 62/43, 63/68 and the present resolution;

4. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its sixty-fifth session the item entitled "Transparency and confidence-building measures in outer space activities".

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[1] A/48/305 and Corr.1.

[2] A/62/114 and Add.1, A/63/136 and Add.1 and A/64/138 and Add.1.

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**Sixty-fourth session**
**First Committee**
Agenda item 98 (a)
**Review of the implementation of the recommendations and decisions adopted by the General Assembly at its tenth special session: report of the Conference on Disarmament**

**Algeria, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Viet Nam and Zimbabwe: draft resolution**

## Report of the Conference on Disarmament

*The General Assembly*,

*Having considered* the report of the Conference on Disarmament,[1]

*Convinced* that the Conference on Disarmament, as the sole multilateral disarmament negotiating forum of the international community, has the primary role in substantive negotiations on priority questions of disarmament,

*Recognizing* the address by the Secretary-General of the United Nations, as well as the addresses by Ministers for Foreign Affairs and other high-level officials in the Conference on Disarmament, as expressions of support for the endeavours of the Conference and its role as the sole multilateral disarmament negotiating forum,

*Recognizing* the need to conduct multilateral negotiations with the aim of reaching agreement on concrete issues,

*Recalling* in this respect that the Conference has a number of urgent and important issues for negotiation,

*Considering* that the present international climate should give additional impetus to multilateral negotiations with the aim of reaching concrete agreements,

*Acknowledging with appreciation* the support of the United Nations Security Council summit on nuclear disarmament and non-proliferation, held on 24 September 2009, to the work of the Conference on Disarmament,

*Bearing in mind* the decision of the Conference on Disarmament of 29 May 2009[2] to establish four working groups and three special coordinators, including one working group under agenda item 1 entitled "Cessation of the nuclear arms race and nuclear disarmament", which shall negotiate a treaty banning the production of fissile material for nuclear weapons or other nuclear devices, on the basis of the

[1] *Official Records of the General Assembly, Sixty-fourth Session, Supplement No. 27* (A/64/27).
[2] See CD/1864.

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report of the Special Coordinator of 1995[3] and the mandate contained therein, without prescribing or precluding any outcome of discussions in the other three working groups, with a view to enabling future compromise and including the possibility of future negotiations under any agenda item, thus upholding the nature of the Conference on Disarmament,

*Appreciating* the continued cooperation among the Member States of the Conference as well as the six successive Presidents of the 2009 session,

*Recognizing* the importance of continuing consultations on the question of the expansion of the Conference membership,

*Taking note* of significant contributions made during the 2009 session to promote substantive discussions on issues on the agenda, as well as of discussions held on other issues that could also be relevant to the current international security environment,

*Welcoming* the enhanced engagement between civil society and the Conference at its 2009 session according to decisions taken by the Conference,

*Stressing* the urgent need for the Conference to commence its substantive work at the beginning of its 2010 session,

1. *Reaffirms* the role of the Conference on Disarmament as the sole multilateral disarmament negotiating forum of the international community;

2. *Welcomes* the consensus adoption of a programme of work for the 2009 session,[2] including the establishment of four working groups and three special coordinators;

3. *Takes note* of the active discussions held on the implementation of the programme of work at the 2009 session of the Conference, as duly reflected in the report and the records of the plenary meetings;

4. *Welcomes* the decision of the Conference to request the current President and the incoming President to conduct consultations during the intersessional period and, if possible, make recommendations taking into account all relevant proposals, past, present and future, including those submitted as documents of the Conference on Disarmament, views presented and discussions held, and to endeavour to keep the membership of the Conference informed, as appropriate, of their consultations;

5. *Requests* all States members of the Conference to cooperate with the current President and successive Presidents in their efforts to guide the Conference to the early commencement of substantive work, including negotiations, in its 2010 session;

6. *Requests* the Secretary-General to continue to ensure and strengthen, if needed, the provision to the Conference of all necessary administrative, substantive and conference support services;

7. *Requests* the Conference to submit a report on its work to the General Assembly at its sixty-fifth session;

8. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its sixty-fifth session the item entitled "Report of the Conference on Disarmament".

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[3] CD/1299.